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Sphagnum fuscum (Schimp.) Kling.[13]—Alaska to Wash. and Colo.; northeastern N. Amer. (Pl. XXII).

4b. Plants reddish-green rather than brownish-green.

5a. Outer surface of the branch-leaves with small roundish strongly-ringed pores at ½–⅔ the distance from the leaf-base.

Sphagnum warnstorfii Russ.—Alaska to Colo.; northeastern N. Amer. (Pl. XXII).

5b. Outer surface of the branch-leaves with much larger and more elliptic pores.

6a. Most of the hyaline cells of the upper halves of the stem-leaves not divided by fibrils.

Sphagnum capillaceum (Weiss.) Schrank.[14]—Alaska to Wash. and Colo.; northeastern N. Amer. (Pl. XXIII).

6b. Most of the hyaline cells of the upper halves of the stem-leaves divided by fibrils.

Sphagnum capillaceum tenellum (Schimp) Andr.[15]—Alaska to Wash.; northeastern N. Amer.

3b. Hyaline cells of the branch-leaves bulging ½–⅔ their thickness on the outer side; (4) plant greenish or brownish or somewhat purplish; (5) outer surface of the branch-leaves with large elliptic pores.

Sphagnum plumulosum Roell.[16]—Alaska to Calif.; northeastern N. Amer. (Pl. XXIII).

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JAGERINOPSIS SQUARROSA, N. SP.[1]

E. G. BRITTON

Plants bright green, glossy, climbing on trees; primary stems slender, decumbent and rooting, with small appressed bract-like leaves, which are only .5–1 mm. long, lanceolate-acuminate, ecostate, and entire, or with a short faint costa; secondary stems stout, erect, red, simple and unbranched, 1–2 cm. rarely 4–5 long, rarely tapering off into slender flagellate innovations; leaves crowded, spreading, 1.5–2 mm. long x 1–1.33 mm. wide, rarely wider than long, broadly ovate or cordate, carinate or concave; apex variable, acute or acuminate, serrulate, not subulate, often recurved; margins minutely and obscurely serrulate to base, each marginal cell ending in a small tooth; costa variable, single, and broadest at base, or forking at apex, or rarely double and short, usually extending to less than ½ the length of the leaf, rarely ¾; basal cells largest, irregular and porose; alar cells slightly different, denser and yellow or brown with thick walls, median and apical cells narrowly linear-vermicular, 27–54μ long by 2–4μ wide; all porose and smooth. Dioicous? only female plants seen. Archegonia in small lateral buds about 1 mm. long, with acuminate, serrulate, ecostate leaves and few paraphyses.

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[13] *S. vancouveriense* Warnst.

[14] *S. acutifolium* Ehrh.

[15] *S. rubellum* Wils.; *S. tenellum* Kling.

[16] *S. subnitens* Russ. & Warnst.

[1] See BRYOLOGIST 21: 27. 1918.

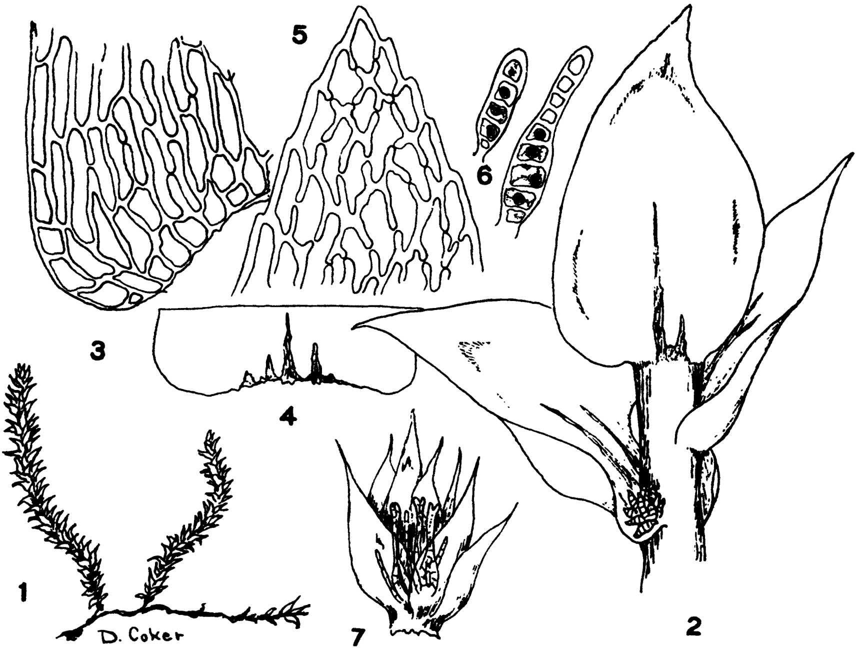

PLATE XXIV. *Jagerinopsis squarrosa* E. G. Britton.

1. Plant, natural size. 2. Part of stem enlarged, showing the clasping base of leaves and axillary clusters of propagulae. 3. Alar and basal cells of one leaf, enlarged. 4. Portion of the base showing variation in the costae. 5. Apical porose cells of leaf also enlarged. 6. Two of the septate brood-bodies. 7. Archegonial bud with small lanceolate perichaetial leaves.

Habitat: On trees. Conspicuous for the squarrose leaves; known only with female inflorescence.

Type locality: Sierra de las Yeguas, San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, (*Jagerinopsis Cubensis* n. sp. MS in Hb.), June 28, 1915, South Slope of Sierra de los Helechales, Banao Mts., Santa Clara, Bros. Leon and Clement, Aug. 1915. Also on Magnolias near Sanford, Florida, S. Rapp. 1917.

Very closely related to *Jagerinopsis scariosum* Ltz. from Panama and perhaps identical, but the leaves of "*Meteorium scariosum* Ltz." from Panama are described as being "*shortly bicostate.*" Our specimens from Cuba and Florida are rarely shortly bicostate or they may have the vein forking either at the base or the apex, but usually it is single and ending in the middle of the leaf.

We have had the following note from H. N. Dixon:

"Mr. Gepp writes: 'We have in Herb. Hampe some scraps of *Neckera* (*Pilotrichella*) *scariosa* Lorentz, Chiriqui in Panama: M. Wagner, April, 1858. Fruct. ignot. [C. Müller's M. S.].'"

"I see from Lorentz Moss-Stud. that this is the original plant. I found none at Kew."

We have not seen the original specimens.

New York Botanical Garden, New York City.

SOME EXTENSIONS OF RANGES

Lincoln W. Riddle

The following extensions of ranges seem of sufficient interest to be put on record:

1. Dirina repanda (Fr.) Nyl. This is a lichen of calcareous rocks, always growing within the influence of the ocean winds. The center of distribution is around the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, but it extends northward in Europe to a few stations on the coast of England. There is a specimen in the Tuckerman Herbarium from the Hawaiian Islands, but the species has not hitherto been known from America. Recently, however, I have received specimens from the following stations in the Bahama Islands: Vicinity of Nassau, New Providence Island, collected by A. E. Wight, Jan. 9, 1905; Haynes Road, Great Exuma Island, collected by N. L. Britton and C. F. Millspaugh, Feb. 22–28, 1905, *no. 3033;* Cunningham Hill, Long Cay Island, collected by L. J. K. Brace, Dec. 7–17, 1905, *no. 4149.*

2. Lecidea cinnabarina Sommerf. (*Biatora* Fr.) This is a boreal species. In the western part of North America it has been known as far south as the mountains of Washington and Oregon. It has never been recorded from California, but in April, 1917, Professors Margaret C. Ferguson and Mabel A. Stone found it growing on the twigs of a Live Oak on the outskirts of the campus of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

3. Cetraria Fendleri Tuck. This species was based on material collected by Fendler in New Mexico. It is known from a number of localities in the coastal plain region of the Gulf States and up the Atlantic Coast as far as southeastern Massachusetts, where it was recorded by Willey from Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, New Bedford, and Weymouth. It also extends up the Connecticut River Valley as far as Amherst, where it was collected by Tuckerman. I have found it at two stations considerably farther to the northeast: Pepperell, August, 1909 (only a few miles from the New Hampshire line); Ipswich sand-dunes, Nov. 21, 1910. In both of these cases, the plants were growing on the branches of *Pinus rigida*, and it is probable that the *Cetraria* may be expected to turn up as far north as York County, Maine.

4. Physcia leucomela (L.) Michx. The northernmost stations known for this tropical lichen are at Penn Yan, in the region of Seneca Lake, and Jordanville, in the Mohawk Valley, New York. In New England it has been found in southern Connecticut, and a single specimen is recorded from the New Bedford region, by Willey. In August, 1908, while collecting in the famous bog at Monkton, in the Champlain Valley of Vermont, where the tropical *Usnea angulata* has long been known to grow, I was fortunate enough to find good specimens of *Physcia leucomela*, growing with the Usnea.

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